The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1871. NO.

WASHINGTON.

John Gibbs to be Appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Over $17,000,000 Subscribed to the New Loan.

Table of Interest Received by Investors in United States Bonds.

Payment of the September Interest to Commence on Tuesday Next.

An International Question Raised by the Captain of an English Vessel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INTEREST ARRANGEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Felix Brunot, having declined to superintend an Indian Commissionership, it is understood that Governor Hoffman will be tendered to John Gibbs (?), of New-York city. Those who know Brunot have no hot thanks to rue for his refusal to remember his faithful Uncle.

THE UNIVERSAL REVENUE SYSTEM.

For the week ending Aug. 12, from 37 districts, Prof. W. $744,031,784, a falling of $1,34—60,000 from last year.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan 10-day certificates by over $17,000,000. Of this amount, $7,000,000 was from the Seventh National Bank of the Republic, Philadelphia; $16,500,000 from the Brad—dale for the Riverside Association, and some $50,000 for other National Banks.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been instructed to forward all receipts to New Orleans for assignment to the Bureau of Engraving.

INTEREST RECEIVED BY INVESTORS IN THIRTY-TWENTIES.

MAINE BONDS.

M. E. B. Hilliet, the Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Statistics, and the Attorney for the Bureau of Statistics, has just prepared for the use of the Secretary some tables showing the amount of interest received by investors in the 5-20 bonds in New-York for the month of July of the different denominations. The Commissioner has also prepared interesting features of the tables in the statement of the total issue of securities at the market value of the different kinds of securities at the market value of the different kinds of securities at the market value of the different kinds

The Chicago Tribune.

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E. G. EAMES, Co-Director.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1871.

CAPITAL SEEKING INVESTMENT.

The New York *Bulletin* is distressed that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE should fall into the error of assuming that money and capital are the same thing, and it falls to see why the payment of the national bonds should increase the amount of money waiting investment. We are perfectly aware that money in one sense merely represents capital. Money is not land, nor beef, nor grain; it but represents these. We said that the payment of the bonds would increase the amount of money waiting investment, but that the capital thus invested would be represented by money, waiting for permanent investment. The position of money at present is owing to the unusual amount of capital which has been withdrawn from permanent form. We did not argue that collecting taxes, or taxation from the people, and paying it to the National creditors for their bonds, increased the amount of money in circulation; but we did say that it would increase the much capital, which, represented by money, was seeking advantageous, and that, from various causes, the amount thus seeking investment was at the time unusually large, owing to a reduction of the ratio of interest.

There never was a time when prophesying the American manufacturer than at the present, if the legislative prohibitions were not in the way. We have unlimited coal fields, and yet the law prevents economy in its use. Iron could be obtained in excess of a limited consumption at high prices. We have unlimited quantities of iron ore, which the law prohibits being employed in such purposes, for the monopoly should be forced to sell at the enormous rates it demands. We have skilled labor in abundance waiting employment, but the law prohibits any increase of production, lest the monopoly should be forced to sell at some more reasonable prices. We have no ships, no steamers, no workshops employed in making machinery, immense amounts of machinery ready built, and the materials at hand, prevented by the introduction of the raw material which the machinery was invented to convert into many valuable commodities. Despite our skill, our inventive genius, our abundance of coal and of cheap materials, despite all their great natural advantages for the production of iron, we have not a ton of manufactured iron, and, now, the vast amount of capital seeking investment, the law forbids the increased manufacture of any article, lest the monopoly which is imperfectly protected by the tariff should suffer, or may lose any portion of its plunder. Instead of being exporters we are daily demanding our consumption of what we produce, instead of doubling the products of our mines, we are reducing the present production. The agitation of labor questions, instead of adding to capital invested in producing articles for exportation, our law imposes and forbids commercial exchange, as except upon ruinous terms.

A CRISIS IN FRANCE.

National crises are so prevalent in Europe nowadays that they may be pronounced epidemic. Russia is apparently about to succeed to her share of the past year and a half to bring on a crisis on the Eastern question. Austria, as inevitably as involved in that crisis; England, even if she keeps out of the Eastern complication, will at least have to attend to a Ministerial crisis of her own, if not sometime before the meeting of her governmental Parliament. Spain and the other German States, are on the verge of a great religious crisis, which promises to be extremely interesting; while Italy seems to be by no means through yet with her affair with the Pope, supposed to be the last stage of her struggle for unification by war. Since the time when the railroads superseded the Ohio as a route for the general transportation of freight and passengers, the canal has been generally abandoned, the sails not equalling the cost of keeping it in repair. Last year, however, Cincinnati has indulged in the notion that if that canal was enlarged to the capacity of a much larger class of boats than have hitherto been used on the river, at least $30,000,000 of capital, now unemployed and idle for many years, would be invested in building steamboats, which would successfully compete with the railroads, and restore the long lost commerce of the Ohio River. This anxiety of the Cincinnati capital to find profitable employment in steamboating has been prosecuted to Congress, year after year, accompanied with piteous appeals for appropriations from the National Treasury to rebuild the canal. Congress has, from year to year, given the canal and its revenues to whoever would enlarge it, and some unfortunate men embarked in the business, and lost some good cash. The capital of Cincinnati, so important for vestment in the line of such steamboat business, then declined to accept the canal on these terms; Louisville, Pittsburgh, and all the river municipalities also declined this gift of an elephant, though all professing that their commerce was suffering annually to the extent of fifty or sixty millions of dollars, for the want of that canal. Finally, Congress, in passing one of those vehicles of robbery called a River and Harbor bill, made an appropriation, which, together with subsequent appropriations, amount to $968,000, but the canal is not yet, by any means, finished. It was expected to have it completed for the passage of boats not exceeding the first wide by 225 long, on the 25th of October, but this is now doubtful. A committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, representing the capital waiting to be invested in steamboats, has recently visited the canal, while regretting the probable failure to have it ready at the stipulated time, they say that General Weitzell, the officer in charge, "will not allow the commerce of this great valley to be blockaded by the tardiness, inaction, and indifference of any contractor."

But there is another difficulty. The sum of $900,000 more is needed to complete the work. The money on hand is not enough. Even with faithful contractors, the commencement of the great Valley of the Ohio will be blockaded and arrested for the want of the paltry sum of $900,000. For the want of that money, the levees of Cincinnati will remain destroyed; the tall chimneys of the steamboats steamers freighted with the commerce of twenty millions of free people will not gladden the sight of mankind; and all for the want of $900,000. Congress will not meet until December, and an appropriation will not be made until April, at least, and in the meantime the canal must wait completion. Under these circumstances the committee, harried back to Cincinnati, called a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, made a long written report, stating the urgency of the case, and then offered a resolution "That this Chamber of Commerce requests the Board of Trade and the Common Council to unite with it in the adoption of such measures as may seem practicable to realize the money and have the canal completed, and the commerce of the Ohio Valley restored before winter?—nothing of the kind, but)—" to urge upon Congress the appropriation of $900,000 to continue the work."

According to the advocates of this expenditure of public money, Cincinnati alone has been losing from twenty to fifty millions of dollars for the want of that canal, and yet the energies of her commercial and municipal bodies are devoted not to putting their hands in their pockets and providing the means to finish the work, which could have been done in two years, but to beggarly petitions to Congress to give public money, which has been refused, not by small number of votes in 1867, and which will require another year at least to finish the job. Contrast this policy with that of Chicago. The Cincinnati style of begging Congress for money was abandoned years ago, and Chicago voluntarily taxed herself $2,500,000 to deepen and enlarge one forty miles of canal, and we have completed the work. Had the commerce of this city been dependent on that canal to the extent which the commerce of Cincinnati is reputed to be depending on the Ohio, the millions which the people of Chicago would have expended ten times the sum if it were needed. But the absolute refusal of Cincinnati and Louisville, and the whole Ohio River country, to give one cent towards their canal is conclusive evidence that its completion without add one dollar to the value of property which is dependent on it. The Chicago people will not subscribe $1 to poison that we know not of.

Astronautical.

A large portion of the Sun's surface is again covered by spots. Yesterday there was a nearly circular spot not far from the equator, and very similar in diameter to the one which we noticed on the 5th inst. It is important to note that this spot is in advance of a party returning from church. On the east, the solar disk becomes accompanied by a large number of small spots, and in the middle, the faculæ are more than usually bright. Just to the south of the spot, there was a faint streak of light, being also nearly nine degrees in length. This streak was of a very bright character, and was visible for about an hour after sunset, but it seemed to be only a mass of luminous matter, and not a solid body. The people won't subsoil to it.

TRIBUNE.

A Tycoon Destroyed—Another was Saved at a Fire—The Newcastle Coal Trade.

—The Newcastle *Courant* says: "There must be a good deal of coal in the Northumberland and Durham districts, as the number of pits at present at work is considerably above the average. The people won't subsoil to it.

—The Evansville *Journal*, of Tuesday, announces that "Mrs. Mary Jane Owen, wife of Mr. Robert Owen, formerly of this city, died at her home in New Harmony, Ind., after an illness of little more than a week. Her remains were followed to the grave by the full force of the Colonists of New Harmony, by whom she was held in the very highest esteem."

—Two years ago a fearful tragedy was enacted at Paterson's Station, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, in which a man named Smith, formerly of New Albany, was murdered, then murdered, the murderers set fire to the house in which the bodies were, to destroy the traces. Nearly ever since the terrible affair has been attempted to mystify. Recently, however, the mystery has been cleared up, and it is hoped will lead to the detection of the villain guilty of the crime.

—The Trustees of Sunbury Station, at Parkersburg, Va., decided to give a site for a depot to the B. & O. R. R. Co., and on Saturday, Mr. Anthony, the agent, declined to accept the donation of Sunbury Hall, as he prefers to connect with his parish.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A street railway is to be constructed in Frankfort, Germany.

—Mexican newspapers are discussing the annexation of Mexico to the United States.

—Kansas is the only city of Russia which has a volunteer fire company.

—The Bishop of Rochester is the second cotton shipping port in the United States.

—Snow has been found in Washington Territory. It is said to be lying on the white stock, and makes very tender steaks.

—A rattlesnake four feet three inches long was killed near Lyons, Kan., last week, by a lady aged 90.

—Lorillard sold the Jerome Park race-course to a horse-trader named Cobb, and reserves (title not stated) over 30,000 pounds per annum being obtained.

—Of the German national song, "Die Wacht am Rhein," it is estimated that 1,000,000 printed copies have been made, of which seven English and three are French.

—It is said that there are over 300 species of humming birds known to ornithologists. These are mostly confined to South America and the West Indian Islands.

—There are now in the United Kingdom eighteen towns, each with a population exceeding 100,000. Twenty years ago, there were but four, and two in Ireland.

—Boston used last year 800,000 barrels of ice. The consumption of Japan is 1,000,000 barrels, enough to supply a dollar apiece to the inhabitants of the Mikado's empire, if it had been shorn that kerosene is often, indeed habitually, used by many engine-drivers to stop the making of steam, these questions are not, as an appropriate subject for "Answers to Correspondents."

—A very large number of the wharves of Galveston, Texas, recently, by the dead body of a man floating to the bay, and a large stock floating in the bay, and a large stock floating in the bay, and a large stock floating in

GENERAL PLEASONTON'S EXPERIMENTS.

Its Theory Examined.

The Blue Color of the Sky.

LETTER FROM GEN. HENRY SMITH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The address of General A. J. Pleasonton on "On the influence of the blue color of the sky in developing animal and vegetable life," has not been received by the press with that profound respect to which the "Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture" evidently thought it entitled. The scientific public generally are at a loss to provoke humorous comments, especially in hot weather, when editors are expected to be as funny as they can. In this respect the Philadelphia editors are excusable if the address for the entertainment of the public. But the claims which General Pleasonton puts forward in the interest of science are entitled to a more careful consideration, and as the inexperience of Lord Dundonald, in applying the explosive principle of gunpowder at Paris, Florence and Constantinople, and of Lord Cochrane, when he was Admiral in the Brazilian and Greek navies, and in the Autocrat Russian Admiralty, and in the Austrian Navy, and in the Spanish Assembly at Madrid, and a Brazilian Senator, as a writer on naval affairs respecting the use of steam, may not count for a feather, I will venture to examine his address at length.

Since the satisfactory experiments with the spectrum, made by the inventors of a century ago, by Sir John Herschel and others, the influence of the different colors of the rays with the red ray, light with the yellow, and chemical effect with the violet—the former having the heat, and the latter the greatest energy—is well known.

Based on this discovery, experiments have been made to show the effect of the blue rays on vegetation, reference to which is made by General Pleasonton. The violet rays favor fermentation, but the blue and orange oxygenation, and the experiments of Rameiler, show that the former are the chief agents in the deoxidation of carbonic acid by the carbonic acid gas by plants. Now, the animal and vegetable kingdoms are dependent on each other, and it is the duty of the geologist to supply food—the one constantly pouring into the atmosphere carbonic acid, water in the form of vapor, ammonia, etc.), what the other is constantly drawing from it. We know that all the carbon which forms the mineral coal of the Palæozoic Era, to an extent of the magnificent trees of the forests and of the herds of the fields have been vaporized from the atmosphere, in which it floats and is given by the functions of animal life and combustion, while the latter is in existence. Man and the whole of the animal kingdom receive and take from the atmosphere its oxygen for the support of life, while this sustains the growth of life, and the product of this respiration is carbonic acid, which is fatal to animal life, and which deteriorates the air. The vegetable kingdom, under this view, is the natural purifier of the atmosphere, drinking in the poisonous vapor; it appropriates one of the elements of this gas—carbon—and the other—oxygen—is liberated, to purify, invigorate and sustain animal growth. During the hours of sunshine the process of absorption is quickened, and in the shade, at night it is very nearly suspended.

Going a step further, "Researis ascertained that the violet ray was the most energetic, and the red ray the least so, in exciting phosphorescence, and that the violet and blue and other decomposed rays proved that the slightest electrical disturbance in the atmosphere, as in thunder storms, would affect the violet ray, which is shaded with thunderbolts, and the air illuminated by day as well as night with constant sheets of electric flame, the attributed the sympathetic vegetable growth, and to the intensely blue color of the sky in the Arctic regions as the cause of the temperature of the sea and land, which is said probably to "radiation from the interior of the earth and the existence of animal life in the Arctic regions."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Inventors' Exhibition and Patent Right Association.

Christadoro's Flexible Hair Dye.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

Founding of the Schism in the Catholic Church—Fresh Recruits for Dr. Dollinger.

Committees have been formed at Paris and Vienna, as the telegrams state, to take steps for the convocation of the Old Catholic Congress. Its sittings are to be held in Munich, and, as the first question to be discussed will be that of the relations between Church and State, the Congress will be composed of theologians and jurists. Dr. Von Dollinger, for the purpose of directing the religious movement with which the name of that scholar is connected in America and Hungary. The North German Government has also been asked to appoint a Commissioner. Action has been forced at Munich, under the auspices of Archbishop Scherr, by the assertions of Lord Acton, who is reported as having, in spreading the opinions of Dr. Dollinger at Paris, Florence and Vienna, made statements of Count Arco, Count Stolberg and Upper Austria, and in the Autumn Session of the Bavarian Assembly at Munich. A Paris paper, the Journal de Paris, has also written an article respecting the "moral power" of the Church, and it is the duty of the good Catholics to oppose to it the whole force of their conscience. We pray for the Church—but we are the Church. We are the Church and the Church is in us. We are the Church and the Church is in us. We are the Church and the Church is in us

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

The Conflict for the Possession of "Hoosier" Brown's Remains.

The Attempt to Make Hickey be Hanged this Day.

Lonergan and Hickey Given Until the 23d to Show Why They Shall Not be Punished.

CRIMINAL COURT.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE—VIOLENCE OF THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL—OTHER PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED.

The public part of these interments in the persons of the body of Mr. Brown, alleged kidnapper, commissioner, commenced in Judge Booth's room shortly before 10 o'clock. They were headed by King and the Pullers for the kidnapped prisoner; McClernand, representing the outraged dignity of the State of Indiana, put in his appearance, accompanied by counsel, whose names is unknown; and a number of individuals who desired to watch the course of proceedings had also upon the outrage of Thursday. There were therefore many persons detectives, private and otherwise, and a few members of the bar present when Judge Booth took the case. Speculation was rife as to the matter, and bets were offered that Brown would be produced. It seemed to be the opinion of the Court, also, that Hickey had better leave the room, that his presence was but a coup de grace to secure the reward for Brown's return to Indiana, to be paid under the supervision of Lonergan and Hickey; that, having taken the opinion of the Court that if there was a case made out against the prisoner in the State the people of the State should first deal with him, before his extradition upon the requisition of the Governor of Indiana, if he should desire to make a charge against him as of a criminal act in this State, but to the Federal jurisdiction, as that this court had not decided that point, and that it was the Judge's duty to see that the prisoner had his rights under the United States laws, and that he would not assume responsibility in so one, could transport him at all till he had been, and that closed the prize of his capture.

The resolution of the Board of Police Commissioners, of which a report was published in yesterday's issue, who saw, during all the proceedings of the proceeding day, the members of the commission in constant communication with Hickey and Lonergan, in open court, and who watched the anxiety with which they read the telegrams handed to them by Hickey, is about noon, received from Indianapolis, reported.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Captain Hickey came in with Detective Storey. The anticipation that Brown would be produced was thereby increased, and a rush of persons ensued, who desired to see the prisoner before he had left the room. Among the first to enter was Mr. Lonergan, who, as the prisoner was in court at the time, was not allowed to see him. Mr. Lonergan, however, in associated afterward that there was no charge against his client, and that he was not in custody of the State of Indiana, but of the United States Marshal, who had arrested him on the charge of kidnapping. Mr. Lonergan also stated that he had telegraphed to Governor Hendricks, requesting him to send a requisition for the prisoner, and that he was in daily expectation of receiving such a requisition. He